

The Christian Education of the Negro

By the American Missionary Association (Congregational).

Headquarters: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

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THE American Missionary Association was formed in Albany, N. Y., September 3, 1846. Its declared purpose was and is to "conduct Christian missionary and education work." It was preceded by four recently-established missionary organizations, which were subsequently merged into it.

In 1854 it employed 79 missionaries in the foreign field and 112 home missionaries. Organized with a pronounced opposition to slavery, it employed 15 missionaries in the slave states and in Kansas in 1860 in white non-slave-holding churches.

The First Day School among the Freedmen

September 17, 1861, the Association established the first day school among the freedmen at Hampton, Va. This little school, with Mrs. Mary S. Peake as teacher, laid the foundation of Hampton Institute, which the American Missionary Association founded in 1868.

The National Council of Congregational Churches, in Boston, June, 1865, recommended the churches to raise \$250,000 for educating the freedmen, and designated the American Missionary Association to receive the money and carry on the work. The Association's receipts in 1866 were \$253,000, and in 1870 \$421,000. In 1908 the treasurer reported that the receipts from all sources for the preceding twenty years for the work of the Association were \$10,231,000.

The Association has an interest in, operates and aids 63 institutions for the education of the Negro in 11 different states. This list includes 3 theological seminaries, 3 colleges, 25 secondary institutions, 7 elementary institutions, 4 affiliated institutions and 21 ungraded schools.

More Than 13,000 Students

In 1908 there were 479 officers and instructors in these institutions, and 13,043 students. There were 2,043 boarding students. One hundred and forty-seven students were preparing for the ministry.

The Association has 10 schools in the South among the whites, with 81 officers and instructors and 1,985 students. It also conducts one school among the Indians, 26 among the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific Coast, 1 in Alaska, 1 in Porto Rico, and has educational work in Hawaii.

During the year ending September 30, 1908, the Association expended \$258,773 for its work in the South, in addition to \$79,817 expended on account of the Daniel Hand Educational Fund for colored people.

The annual report for 1908 says, "The religious character of our schools is everywhere earnestly maintained. They are more than schools, they are missions, our teachers are missionary teachers. Regular Bible instruction is given."



Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.

The Daniel Hand Fund

In 1888 Mr. Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Conn., for many years a merchant of Augusta, Ga., gave the American Missionary Association \$1,000,000 in trust, to be known as "The Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People," "the income of which shall be used for the purpose of educating needy and indigent colored people of African descent, residing, or who may hereafter reside, in the recent slave states of the United States." In addition to this gift Mr. Hand provided that his residuary estate, amounting to \$500,000, should



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be devoted to the same purpose, the income to be distributed through the Association. On September 30, 1908, this fund was \$1,465,000, and the reserve fund amounted to \$44,800. During the twenty years to September 30, 1908, the Association received as income from this fund \$1,232,000.